2 Time to celebrate

2.1 Happy New Year!

1 Match the beginnings of the nouns to their endings. Then write the complete noun.

a	happi	val	……happiness……
b	weal	ation	……
c	arri	bol	……
d	wis	tion	……
e	li	fe	……
f	decor	ness	……
g	sym	th	……
h	celebra	dom	……

2 Complete the text with words from the box.

another	celebrate	festivals	light	meal	month
paper	symbolises	tradition	water	wishes	

We've been learning about ….festivals…..[1] around the world at school, such as Diwali, Eid al-Fitr and Wesak. We also learned about New Year in Cuba. Cubans ……[2] New Year in a special way. First they write a list of ……[3] and dreams for the next year on a piece of ……[4]. And on ……[5] piece of paper, they write down all the bad things from the old year. It might be doing badly in an exam or losing a phone.

In the evening, they ……[6] candles and put them in the windows. Then everyone eats a special ……[7] with their family. And at midnight, there's an interesting ……[8] – everyone eats twelve grapes, one for each ……[9] of the year. As they eat each grape, they make a wish. Next, everyone reads out their wishes from their list. And they burn the list of bad things.

After midnight most people throw a bucket of ……[10] out of their door. This ……[11] throwing out the bad things from the old year.

I will definitely wear a plastic raincoat if I ever visit Cuba at New Year!

Challenge

3 Imagine it is New Year's Eve and you are in Cuba. Write three wishes that you want to happen next year and three bad things from the old year that mustn't happen again.

2.2 Three festivals

1 **Circle the correct words and cross out the incorrect words in the text.**

In the Hindu **idea / religion**[1], Diwali is an important **festival / community**[2]. It takes place in October or November, but the exact day depends on the **public / lunar**[3] month. People light lamps, set off **fireworks / oil**[4] and **decorate / clean**[5] their houses with brightly coloured **dragons / patterns**[6] called 'rangoli'. Rangoli are **produced / made**[7] with **cooked / coloured**[8] rice, sand or flower petals. At Diwali, people give each other **gifts / decorations**[9] such as sweets, dried fruit or candles. Diwali **lasts / finishes**[10] five days. The fourth day of Diwali is the Hindu New **Month / Year**[11]. During Diwali, which is sometimes called the **festival / holiday**[12] of lights, Hindus say **presents / prayers**[13] and celebrate because **light / darkness**[14] has won against **light / darkness**[15].

2 **Read the two mixed-up emails.**
Separate them and put them in order by numbering them a–d and 1–4.

[ ] I got new trainers as an Eid present from my parents. What is your biggest festival in Sri Lanka?
Bye for now
Hamid

[*a*] Hi Hamid
There are quite a few religions in Sri Lanka: Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam and Christianity. I'm a Buddhist and for us the most important day of the year is Wesak.

[ ] We took them a big box of cakes and then we went home for a family meal.

[ ] In the morning, we take flowers to the temple and we give money and food to the people who look after it.

[ ] This morning, we went to the mosque for prayers. Then we went to see my cousins.

[ ] In the evening we usually join a procession and walk through the streets and other public places singing. There are colourful paper lanterns everywhere.

[ ] It's not a time for eating a lot – it's a time for reflection, for thinking about how we can be better people.
Write soon and tell me more about your country.
Manith

[*1*] Hi Manith
The month of Ramadan is over now and we are all celebrating Eid al-Fitr. Fitr means the end of fasting, so we're eating a lot of delicious food.

2.3 Welcoming the spring

1 Read the text and underline any words you don't understand. Do not use a dictionary. Which religion is mentioned?

Songkran is a national holiday celebrating the New Year in Thailand. In ancient times, Songkran was celebrated in the first lunar month of the year, but the date is now fixed. Offices and schools are shut from 13 April to 15 April.

On the day before Songkran, people clean their houses and get rid of the things they don't need any more. This symbolises throwing out the bad luck and sorrows from the old year as they look forward to good luck in the new year.

On the first day of Songkran, people put on new clothes and go to the temple. They give the Buddhist monks who work in the temple rice, fruit and other food. There's a smell of jasmine everywhere. In the open areas around the temple, families make buildings of sand and decorate them with flowers and flags. People also visit older relatives and neighbours and pour a little water over their hands.

If you go to Thailand at Songkran, be ready to get soaked when you go out. Throwing buckets of water at each other in the streets is one of the most popular activities during this festival. Don't worry! It's lots of friendly fun. After all, April is the hottest month in Thailand, so when somebody throws water over you, it can be quite nice!

2 Find a word or phrase in the text with this meaning. Do not use a dictionary. If you aren't sure, guess.

a holiday for the whole country ……national holiday……

b always the same; doesn't change ……

c sad feelings ……

d men who live in a religious community away from their family

……

e very wet ……

Prepositions preceding nouns in time phrases

Use of English

in

It's cold in the UK **in** January.

Were you born **in** 2010?

In the summer we like to go camping by the sea.

In the 18th century, telephones didn't exist.

Can you call me **in** the morning, please?

on

New Year's Day is **on** 1 January.

We have to go back to school **on** Monday morning.

In France, the museums are free **on** the first Sunday of the month.

On New Year's Eve most people stay up until midnight.

at

At weekends we often play tennis.

Would you like to meet **at** lunchtime?

We're going to eat twelve grapes **at** midnight!

We're going to Australia **at** the end of the year.

Ken is visiting us **at** the beginning of February.

Dave isn't going to be here **at** New Year.

No preposition

I'm leaving **next** week.

We're going to meet **next** Monday.

We see each other **every** Saturday.

I saw her **last** Christmas.

She was here **this** January.

Check!

Complete the rules by circling the correct word.

We use ***in / on / at***[1] with months, years, seasons, periods in history, parts of the day.

We use ***in / on / at***[2] with days and dates.

We use ***in / on / at***[3] with clock times, festivals, the weekend, the beginning/end of.

Be careful! We say ……[4] Monday morning but ……[5] the morning.

Focus

1 Write *at, on* or *in* in the gaps.

a My brother went to Italy ……in….. September.
b Bye! See you ……. Monday.
c Can you come to my party ……. 11 November?
d We love looking at the sky ……. night.
e We met each other ……. 2018.
f Do you ever go running ……. the evening?
g Can you meet me ……. 6.30 tomorrow evening?
h We often go for picnics ……. the weekend.
i My dad is going away for two weeks ……. July.
j My mum is starting a new job ……. 1 September.
k She has to work ……. Saturdays.
l Can I come and stay with you ……. the end of the month?
m There are going to be fireworks ……. midnight.

Get it right!

Remember that we say *in* with months but *on* with dates.

*My birthday is **in** July. My birthday is **on** 23 July.*

Practice

2 Find six more mistakes in the email.

Hi all, just to let you know that our next match is ~~on~~ at 6 o'clock at Monday 25 September. I hope you can all come to football practice in the weekend! It's at Saturday, on 9 o'clock on the morning. Remember: at October, all our matches will start an hour earlier.

Send

Challenge

3 In your notebook, make sentences that are true for you using the correct preposition, (or no preposition) and a suitable phrase from the box.

~~last week~~	the beginning of next year	Monday morning	July 2025
midnight	every Saturday	my birthday	the morning

Last week I stayed the night at my grandparents' house.

Compound adjectives

Use of English

You can use two words together to make a compound adjective.

He was wearing *old-fashioned* clothes.

We were *heartbroken* when our grandmother died.

The baby was very *well-behaved* and didn't make any noise.

Everyone in that family is really *good-looking*.

They made a *last-minute* plan to go camping.

Can you believe it – we have to write a *five-page* essay!

Check!

Complete the rules with these words:

adverb	noun	noun	past	participle

These are some ways of forming compound adjectives:

with an adjective + ...[1] participle, for example, *old-fashioned*

with a .....[2] + past participle, for example, *heartbroken*

with an .....[3] + past participle, for example, *brightly coloured*

with an adjective + present .....[4], for example, *good-looking*

with an adjective + ...[5], for example, *last-minute*

Circle the correct word to complete the rule.

Most compound adjectives have a hyphen (-) between the ***letters / words***[6].

Focus

1 **Complete the caption for each picture with a compound adjective from the box.**

top-secret	mouth-watering	record-breaking	short-sighted

a

It was a ..... jump.

b

'I've got some ..... information. Don't tell anyone.'

c

She's very …… .

d

'I can't wait to try one of those …… cakes.'

Practice

2 Complete the compound adjectives with words from the box.

closed	full	hand	hard	long	minded	time	hearted

a A second-……hand…… car is cheaper than a new one.

b A kind-…… person is always kind to people.

c An open-…… person is interested in other people's ideas.

d If you have a part-…… job, you don't work all day every day.

e In winter I usually wear ……-sleeved shirts to keep my arms warm.

f He never helps poor people although he's very rich, because he's very ……-hearted and doesn't care about other people's problems.

g She never tries anything new because she's so ……-minded.

h He's very busy now that he has started a ……-time job.

Challenge

3 Write sentences using these compound adjectives.

old-fashioned	long-sleeved	hard-hearted	second-hand	brightly coloured

I love my great grandparents' old-fashioned clothes in this photo.

a ……

b ……

c ……

d ……

e ……

2.4 Special occasions

1 Complete the text with words from the box.

baby	child	children	early teens	elderly	middle-aged
mid teens	teenagers	thirties	toddler		

There are five ……children……[1] in the Khan family and the age range is rather big! The youngest is a tiny ……[2]. She's only six weeks old and she's called Noor. Then comes a ……[3] aged two called Omar. Then there's a big gap. There are three ……[4]. Fatima is 13, so in her ……[5]. Then there's Yousuf in his ……[6]. He's 15. And the eldest isn't really a ……[7] any more! It's Reem who is 17. Mrs Khan is now in her late ……[8]. Mr Khan is now 46, so I guess you could call him ……[9], although I'm sure he wouldn't like that! Mr Khan's ……[10] dad lives with them. He's just turned 80 but he's very active and full of life.

2 Circle the correct words.

In Bulgaria, there is a special **party / birth**[1] when a **baby / teenager**[2] takes its first steps and becomes a toddler. It's called *proshtapoulnik* and **guests / teens**[3] are usually invited to a party.

Traditionally, the toddler's **adult / mother**[4] makes a round loaf of bread decorated with the shape of the toddler's feet. The bread is rolled and the toddler has to **run / follow**[5] it and catch it. If the toddler doesn't fall, it's **an occasion / a sign**[6] that in life, they will be quick and coordinated.

Another important part of the **celebration / festival**[7] is predicting the child's future career. The family **arrange / invite**[8] a few things which **celebrate / symbolise**[9] different jobs. A calculator could be the **symbol / age**[10] for a career in a bank, for example. The object that the child picks up first will show their **future / formal**[11] profession.

Challenge

3 Answer the questions with full sentences.

a At what age are you an adult in your country?

……

b What is the best age to be in your opinion and why?

……

2.5 Starting out in life

1 Match the words in the box to the definitions.

adult	birth	community	event	paternal	grandparents	relative	tradition

a A member of your family. ……relative……....

b The time when a baby comes out of its mother's body. ……....

c The parents of a child's father. ……....

d A person that is fully grown and no longer a child. In Europe you become one at the age of 18. ……....

e A way of doing things that people in a particular group have followed for a long time. ……....

f A group of people with the same culture who live close to each other or stay in close contact with each other. ……....

g Something important that happens. ……....

2 Complete the paragraphs with the correct sentence a to e.

New parents all over the world want to choose the right name for their baby. And most parents think that it can help with their child's success in life. [b]

In many countries of Africa, parents give their baby a name that expresses their circumstances at the time. For example, Lindiwe, which means 'we have waited', is a name in the isiZulu language of South Africa. [ ]

In Zimbabwe, parents believe that a child's name can influence not just the child's life but also the life of the whole family. [ ]

In Nigeria, Yorubans have traditional names for twins. Taiyewo, for example, is often the name given to the first twin that is born. It means the taster of the world. The traditional idea is that the other twin sent him or her out first to go and check if the world was OK. [ ]

In France, a couple wanted to name their daughter *Liam*, which is traditionally an Irish boy's name. [ ]

a *Yananiso*, for example, is a name used in Zimbabwe that means 'bringing the family together'.

b But the traditions around choosing a name are not the same in every country.

c The second twin to arrive is often named *Kehinde,* which means late arrival.

d The law did not allow it.

e It is often given to a baby girl after a long line of sons.

2.6 April Fools' Day

1 **Every seventh word in the dialogue is missing. Write a suitable word in each gap.**

Some may be simple words like *a* or *an*. There can be several possibilities for some of the gaps.

Zahra: Don't forget we've got .....*an*.....[1] English exam today.

Hassan: Oh no! .....[2] time? I haven't done any revision.

Zahra: Ha, Ha! .....[3] Fool! You fell for that.

Hassan: Nice .....[4]! I was just reading about April .....[5] Day.

Zahra: .....[6] was I. And that's what gave .....[7] the idea.

Hassan: Did you see the .....[8] about the leopard in Russia?

Zahra: No, ...[9] was that about?

Hassan: At Leopard Land, ...[10] is a Russian national park, they .....[11] a photo of an unusual leopard. .....[12] at the picture.

Zahra: .....[13] me see. That's crazy! It's black .....[14] yellow spots. The colours are the .....[15] way round!

Hassan: But, guess what, people .....[16] for it anyway!

2 **Put the lines of the dialogue in the correct order. Number them 1 to 9.**

[ ] **A:** Not really. But I'm worried she'll play a really horrible trick on me next year.

[*1*] **A:** Did anyone play an April Fools' Day trick on you yesterday?

[ ] **A:** Yes she did! I thought she was going to be sick! Then I said April Fool, mum!

[ ] **A:** How long did it take you to realise it was a trick?

[ ] **A:** Yes. I put salt in the sugar bowl and my mum didn't realise. She made herself a coffee then added a spoon of salt to it.

[ ] **B:** Two minutes but I nearly died of fright. Did you play tricks on anyone?

[ ] **B:** Did she drink it in front of you?

[ ] **B:** Was she angry?

[ ] **B:** Yes. My sister said there was a big spider on my back.

Which, *who* and *whose* in non-defining relative clauses

Use of English

In Unit 1, we learned about defining relative clauses. Non-defining relative clauses give extra information. We use a comma before the relative clause, and a comma or a full stop after it.

The film, which made all of us cry, was about a very poor family.

In both types of relative clause we use *who* (for people), *which* (for things and animals) and *whose*. We can also use *that* for people and things in defining relative clauses. We do NOT use *that* in non-defining relative clauses.

I know somebody that speaks seven languages.

They played music that made everyone want to dance.

Alice, who speaks seven languages, wants to get a job as an interpreter.

The music, which was very fast, made everyone want to dance.

Check!

Circle the correct words to complete the rules.

We ***can / can't***[1] use *that* in non-defining relative clauses.

We ***use / don't use***[2] commas in non-defining relative clauses.

Focus

1 Complete the sentences with *who*, *which* or *whose*.

a Children in the UK love April Fools' Day, …*which*… is on 1 April every year.

b Christmas, ……. is a big festival for Christians, is on 25 December.

c Seth, ……. father is a famous actor, sometimes gives me free tickets to the theatre.

d Jake's cat, ……. favourite food is fish, loves watching TV programmes about the sea.

e Omar, ……. is brilliant at sport, wants to be a professional football player.

f Swahili, ……. is an African language, is spoken by about 98 million people.

Practice

2 Combine the sentences with *which*, *who* or *whose* and a non-defining relative clause.

a My paternal grandmother was Dutch. She died before I was born.
My paternal grandmother, who died before I was born, was Dutch.

b The name Theodore means 'present from God'. It is often shortened to Theo.
……

c Natasha speaks fluent Russian. Her grandmother was born in Moscow.
……

d Proshtapoulnik celebrates a baby's first steps. It is a family celebration in Bulgaria.
……

e My paternal grandfather was very good-looking. His photo is on that wall.
……

Challenge

3 Put the right extra information in a relative clause inside the sentences.
Use *who*, *whose* or *which* and commas.

Extra information	
It celebrates the Hindu New Year.	Her name is Lady Maslenitsa.
~~It is also called the spring festival.~~	She was wearing a long dress.
They are Russian pancakes.	

a Chinese New Year is the most important celebration in the Chinese calendar.
Chinese New Year, which is also called the spring festival, is the most important celebration in the Chinese calendar.

b In Russia a straw doll is burned at the beginning of spring.
……

c Blinis are eaten with butter and honey or caviar.
……

d Lorena was afraid she might fall over at her fifteenth birthday party.
……

e Diwali is an important holiday in India.
……

Participle adjectives ending in *-ed* and *-ing*

Use of English

There are many adjectives ending in *-ed* or *-ing*, for example *bored/boring*, *surprised/surprising*.

We use adjectives ending in *-ed* to describe how a person feels.

We use adjectives ending in *-ing* to describe something or somebody who causes the feeling.

I'm bored. This game is really boring.

Check!

Complete the lists.

-ed	*-ing*
bored	.....[1]
.....[2]	surprising
interested	.....[3]
.....[4]	amazing

Focus

1 **Circle the correct adjective.**

a Are you ***interesting / interested*** in sport?

b This book is ***amazing / amazed***. You must read it.

c She's travelled a lot and tells lots of ***interesting / interested*** stories.

d I was really ***surprising / surprised*** that we lost the match.

e I find shopping is quite ***tiring / tired***.

f The instructions for my new phone are very ***confusing / confused***.

g I get very ***annoying / annoyed*** when my sister takes my things without asking.

Practice

2 Complete each sentence with a word from the box. There are four extra words that are not used.

amused	amusing	annoyed	annoying	boring	confusing
excited	exciting	interested	interesting	surprising	tired

a He went to bed late last night so this morning he's very ……tired…… .

b The film was so …… that I fell asleep.

c Leila tells lots of funny stories. I find her very …… .

d She doesn't like football. In fact, she's not …… in any sports.

e We got lost. The little map you gave us was a bit …… .

f We're moving into our new house tomorrow. I'm so …… .

g My dad always gets …… with me if I'm late.

h We expected to lose the match. It was really …… when we won.

Challenge

3 Write sentences that are true for you.

a *I'm not interested in* …… .

b *It's annoying when* …… .

c *My friend gets annoyed when* …… .

d *I was amused when* …… .

2.7 Improve your writing

1 The paragraphs below are not in the correct order. Put them in the correct order by numbering them 1 to 5. Then choose from the box and write the purpose next to the numbers.

The writer's personal point of view	What happens at the event?	
What happens before the event?	~~When? Where? Why?~~	Conclusion

2 Some extra details that make the description more interesting have been underlined. Which two extra details do you find the most interesting? Circle them.

School summer fairs

A [ ] .....

For weeks before the event, parents, teachers and students plan the day. The organisers find helpers to make and sell food and decorate the playground with flags and balloons. And they organise music, games and competitions.

B [ ] .....

I love our school summer fair and so do all my friends. We get a chance to see our teachers relaxed and smiling, and to enjoy our school without being in lessons.

C [ ] .....

The most popular competition is the fancy dress competition. Shop-bought costumes aren't allowed. Students make their own. There are also stalls selling second-hand books, games and home-made cakes. Everyone has lots of fun.

D [ ] .....

Finally, the money made at a fair can be astonishing. Last year our school made £8000. Some of that came from freshly picked strawberries from our garden.

E [1] ..*When? Where? Why?*.....

Every year UK schools have a 'summer fair'. It usually takes place in the school playground on a Saturday in June. The purpose is to make money so the school can buy useful things such as books for the library or a new computer.

Challenge

3 Write a description of a fun event that happens every year in your country, town, school or family. Organise your ideas in the same order as in Exercise 2.

Include extra details to make your description more interesting. Write about 150 words.
Start like this: *Every year in my*

2.8 Poetry

1 Complete the sentences with an onomatopoeic word from the box. Check any words you don't know in a dictionary.

bang	click	flutter	sizzle	splash	whistle

a The meat starts to ….*sizzle*… on the barbecue.

b ……. goes the camera as we smile for a photo.

c There's a ……. when a bucket of water is thrown from the balcony.

d In the gentle wind the flags start to ……..

e The fireworks start with a loud ……. then they ……. as they fly up high.

2 Use words from the box to make alliterative phrases for a poem about a celebration.

For example: *lanterns and lamps light the way; making music as the midnight moon appears*

dragon	light	midnight	wish	sing	flags
dance	lantern	moon	welcome	song	flowers
decoration	lamp	music	wealth	spring	fireworks
delicious		magic	wisdom	sweets	festival
dish					family
					friends

a …… c ……

b …… d ……

Challenge

One way of writing a poem is to write a 'cinquain'. It's five lines long with a certain number of syllables in each line:

first line – two syllables	Midnight
second line – four syllables	Friends, family
third line – six syllables	Wish for wisdom and wealth
fourth line – eight syllables	Fireworks whistle, light up the sky
fifth line – two syllables	New Year!

3 Write a cinquain poem about your favourite celebration in your notebook. Use onomatopoeia and alliteration, if possible. Write it in the shape used in Exercise 2.